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REPORT OF FINDINGS OF A CULTURAL RESOURCE INVENTORY AND EVALUATION OF THE BASIN CREEK COAL MINE LOCATED IN MADISON COUNTY, MONTANA

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DRAFT REPORT

REPORT OF FINDINGS OF A CULTURAL RESOURCE INVENTORY AND EVALUATION OF THE BASIN CREEK COAL MINE LOCATED IN MADISON COUNTY, MONTANA

Prepared for

Department of State Lands
Abandoned Mine Reclamation Bureau
Helena, Montana

by

Janene M. Caywood

Historical Research Associates
Missoula, Montana

January 20, 1988

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REPORT OF FINDINGS OF A CULTURAL RESOURCE INVENTORY AND EVALUATION OF THE BASIN CREEK COAL MINE LOCATED IN MADISON COUNTY, MONTANA

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Montana Department of State Lands (DSL) Abandoned Mine Reclamation Bureau (AMRB) contracted with Historical Research Associates (HRA) of Missoula, Montana to conduct a cultural resource inventory and evaluation of the Basin Creek Coal Mine. This site is located in Madison County, on federal land administered by the Sheridan Ranger District of the Beaverhead National Forest (Figure 1).

The DSL AMRB has included the Basin Creek Coal Mine in a list of proposed reclamation areas because some of the features remaining at the mine pose a threat to public safety. The primary reclamation concern from the standpoint of the AMRB is to close adits that may remain open. Prior to reclamation, the mine site and any other cultural resources located within the area of impact associated with reclamation must be recorded and evaluated in terms of their significance, based on criteria for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places.

HRA conducted the survey under a United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Forest Service Special Use Permit to conduct cultural resource work on the Beaverhead National Forest. The permit, first issued on November 26, 1984, was extended by an Amendment (#2), dated December 10, 1986, to cover field work conducted during the 1987 calendar year.

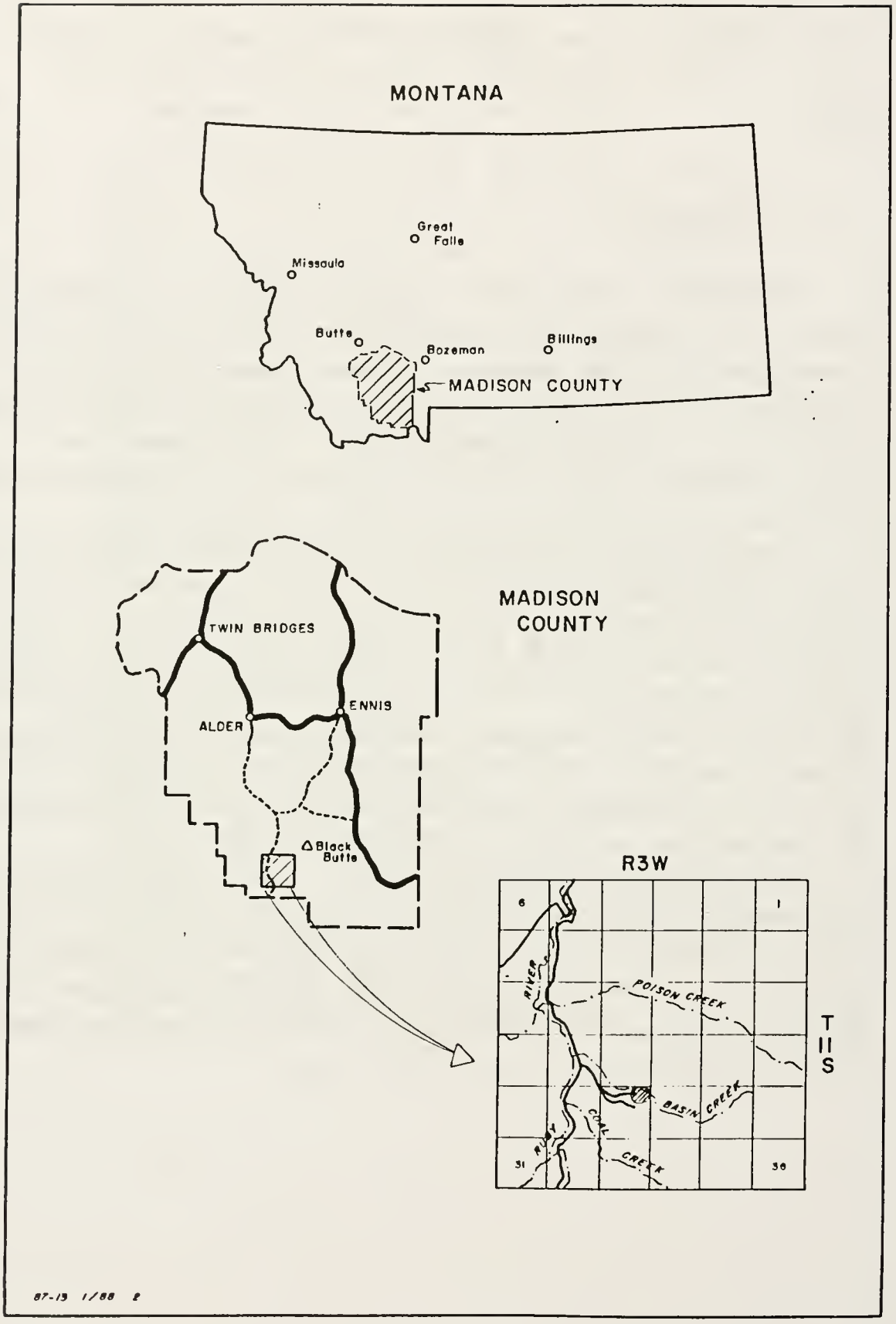

Figure 1. Location map, Basin Creek Project.

2.0 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Pre-Field Work, Permitting, and Research Tasks

Prior to conducting the field inventory, HRA requested a search of the cultural resource site files maintained by the Montana State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). No previously recorded sites exist in the vicinity of the Basin Creek Mine. (see Appendix).

One of the requirements of HRA's Forest Service Special Use Permit is to provide a preliminary plan of work to the Forest Archaeologist for review and approval prior to conducting the field inventory. This information was presented in a letter dated July 8, 1987, to Mike Ryan, who currently is serving as Forest Archaeologist for the Beaverhead National Forest. In addition, field personnel personally notified the District Ranger of the Sheridan Ranger District of our intention to conduct the inventory.

Although the Basin Creek Mine has not been operated since the 1960s, the coal lease is still active. As part of the historical research for this site, the project team reviewed the active case file for Coal Lease Serial No. GF 82523, available at the U.S. Department of Interior (USDI) Bureau of Land Management (BLM) state office in Billings, Montana. Various publications of the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) were reviewed for general information concerning the mining of coal in the vicinity of the Basin Creek site. Also, HRA personnel interviewed past and current lessees of the Basin Creek Coal Mine.

2.2 Field Tasks

Although the primary focus of the inventory was the mine itself, the area within 100 meters (300 feet) of all remaining features of the mine was surveyed for indications of other cultural remains (i.e., prehistoric material). The area of the

pedestrian inventory was relatively small, since the disturbance that will result from reclamation likely will be confined to the area immediately adjacent to the mine features. There is an existing access road to the site, and it does not appear that new access will be required if the AMRB proceeds with reclamation. Approximately 5.8 acres of land were included in the pedestrian inventory of this project area, all of which was covered in the equivalent of 30-meter transect intervals.

Site recording included preparation of a plan map of the mine, with the locations of all features plotted and drawn to scale. Also, each feature associated with the mine was photographed. No subsurface testing was conducted during the inventory.

3.0 DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT AREA AND HISTORIC CONTEXT

3.1 The Physical Environment

The project area is located towards the head of the Ruby River drainage basin, at an elevation of approximately 7,240 feet. The region is characterized by steep, heavily dissected topography. The mine is located on a north-facing bench above the south bank of Basin Creek, which is a westward-flowing, perennial tributary of the main fork of the Ruby River. About five miles to the east lies a major ridge system that separates the Ruby River drainage from the drainage basin of the Madison River.

In the greater project area, stands of Douglas fir and aspen are patchily distributed on north-facing slopes. Intervening areas are covered with a variety of grasses, wild flowers, and shrubs (including big sage brush). Native animals are identical to those found throughout the mountainous regions of Montana.

3.2 Cultural Context

The single cultural resource site recorded during the current project is associated with coal mining during the 1930s and 1940s. Early efforts to document Montana's coal reserves focused on the central and eastern portions of the state, where underlying geological formations contain extensive beds of lignite or semi-bituminous coal. In the eastern part of the state, commercial coal mining began before the turn of the century, to fuel the mining and railroad industries. In addition, the ubiquitous lignite outcroppings provided fuel for the domestic needs of individual families and small communities.

Compared to the eastern part of the state, coal-bearing geologic formations occur only in restricted areas west of the Continental Divide. In the western third of the state, early settlers utilized the abundant timber resources for their fuel requirements. However, as communities became established and settlement increased, the demand for coal increased. Coal for large communities was shipped in by rail, while a variety of local mines produced relatively small but consistent quantities of coal for local communities.

The dependence of smaller rural communities upon coal continued into the 1930s and early 1940s. It was not until after World War II that natural gas and oil replaced coal as the major source of domestic fuel. The Basin Creek Mine, opened in the mid-1930s, represents the end of what can be described as the "historic period" of coal mining within Montana. Although coal mining continues to play a part in Montana's economy, the scale of mining, the technology, and the marketing strategies bear little resemblance to the methods employed by earlier underground mines.

Although little published information was found regarding the exploitation of coal in Madison County and adjacent areas, the Basin Creek Mine is specifically mentioned in a 1950 U.S. Geological Survey Bulletin:

> A thin seam of lignitic or semibituminous coal on Basin Creek (sec. 28 [?], T. 11 S., R. 3 W.), a tributary of Ruby River, was formerly exploited on a small scale for local use. The seam is 2 to 3 feet thick and is interbedded with impure calcareous sandstones and arenaceous shales and siltstones of late Cretaceous (Mesaverde) age (Klepper 1950:79-80).

Besides the Basin Creek Mine, a master list of major abandoned coal leases on federal coal (maintained by the State Office of the BLM) lists only one other mine in Madison County. This mine was located about one mile north of the Basin Creek project area. No major coal mines are listed for Gallatin County, to the east of the current project area. However, several mines are located in the western part of Beaverhead County, in the Medicine Lodge Creek drainage on the west slope of the Tendoy Mountains. Although there are probably other, unreported mines in the area, the relative lack of information concerning coal mining in the southwestern part of Montana is an indication that it was not as common here as in other parts of the state.

4.0 THE BASIN CREEK MINE (24MA962)

HRA recorded only one cultural resource site, the Basin Creek Mine (24MA962), during the current inventory. The structures and features currently present at this mine are fairly extensive and represent the extraction and marketing of coal, as well as living accommodations (Figures 2 and 3).

As part of the background research for this site, HRA interviewed Mr. Frank L. Rosich of Butte, son of the original lessee, and Mr. Adolph Bugni, the lessee since the late 1950s. Their information regarding the function of the features at the site is integrated into the descriptive text below.

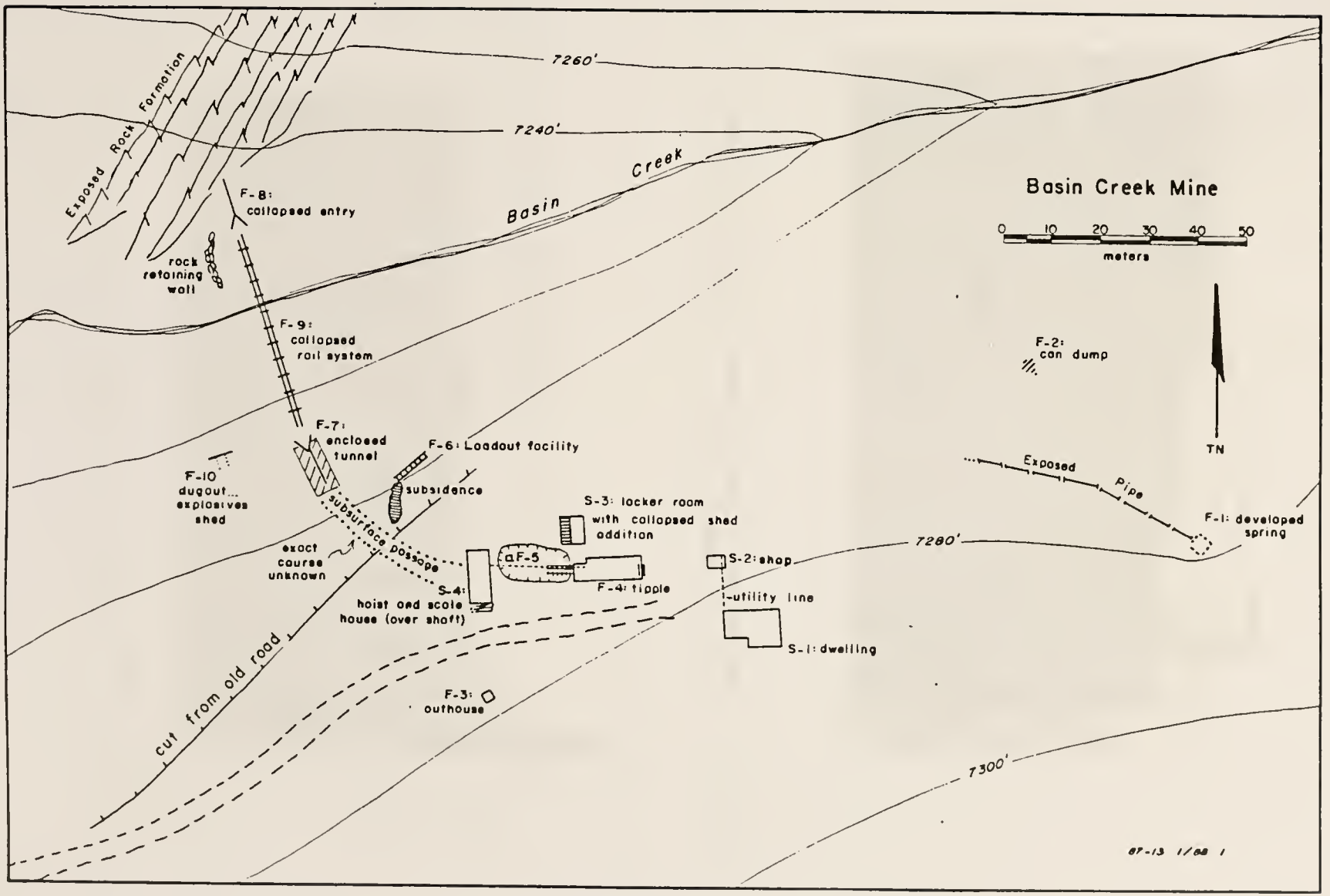

Figure 2. Plan map of site 24MA962, the Basin Creek Coal Mine.

Figure 3. Overview of site 24MA962 from hillslope above north side of Basin Creek.

4.1 Site Description

Feature 1 is a developed spring located at the east end of the site (Figue 4). Sections of water pipe, laid by Adolph Bugni, still can be seen on the ground surface near the spring. According to Frank Rosich (1988), this spring provided the drinking water for members of his family who lived and worked at the mine during the late 1930s and early 1940s. Feature 2 is a dump, located downslope and to the northwest of the spring.

Structure 1 is a one-story, concrete block building with a shed-style roof, resting on a concrete foundation (Figure 5). Adolph Bugni built this structure in approximately 1957, to replace two small (10 x 14 feet) wood frame cabins built by the original lessee, Frank Rosich, in the 1930s. By the time Bugni

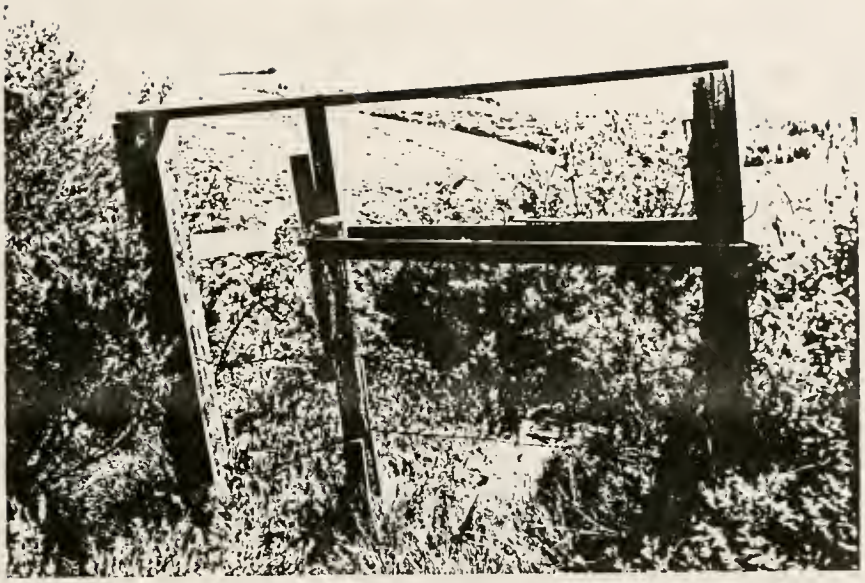

Figure 4. Fenced enclosure around Feature 1, a developed spring at site 24MA962.

Figure 5. North and west elevations of Structure 1, a concrete block dwelling at site 24MA962.

took over the lease at this site, vandals had already damaged the cabins. Bugni burned the remains and erected the concrete block structure as a dwelling.

Structure 2 is a small, wood frame shed with corrugated iron siding on the exterior walls and roof (Figure 6). An electrical wire leads to Structure 1 from the edge of the shallow, gabled roof. A large, single-entry, hinged door is located in the west elevation. The ground outside this structure is littered with debris, including a wood stove, large metal cylinders, pieces of lumber, and bits of metal. Adolph Bugni (1988) indicated that this was originally a shop. It contained a coal-powered forge, used for metal work. Included among the artifacts left in the shed are drill bits, used for drilling powder holes in the coal seam below.

Structure 3 is a wash house (referred to as a "dry" by both Rosich and Bugni), located slightly west of Structures 1 and 2 (Figure 7). Like Structure 2, it is a wood frame building with corrugated metal siding and roofing. A roofed overhang appears to have been located along the entire east side of the structure, but the vertical supports have collapsed. A single-entry door and one (fixed-pane ?) window are located in the south elevation, and the north elevation contains a sliding window. The interior of the structure has a row of lockers along the west wall, and a row of sinks was formerly located along the east wall.

Feature 3 is a wood frame, gable-roofed privy, with board walls and asphalt roofing (Figure 8). The interior has two seats and it appears to have been wired for electricity. It is located slightly upslope (to the south) from the remaining features at the site.

The remaining structure and features at this site all are directly related to coal extraction, transportation, and marketing. Structure 4 appears to have functioned as a hoist, storage, and scale house. This is a wood frame structure sided with vertically placed boards and corrugated metal (Figure 9). It has a gabled roof and rests on a stone and board foundation.

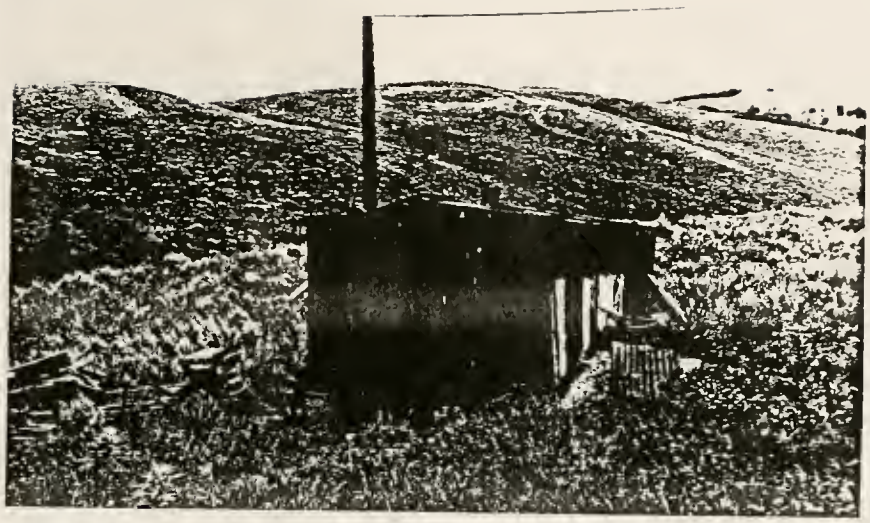

Figure 6. West and south elevations of Structure 2, a shop at site 24MA962.

Figure 7. South and east elevations of Structure 3, a wash house or "dry," at site 24MA962.

Figure 8. North and west elevations of Feature 3, the privy at site 24MA962.

Figure 9. East and south elevations of Structure 4, the hoist/scale house at site 24MA962.

The hoist and the generator to power the hoist were located in the north part of the building. The Rosichs used the south third of Structure 4 as an office. In this section of the structure, the interior walls are finished with wainscoting and paint, and the floor is covered with linoleum. A small window with a top-hinged shutter is located in the south wall of the office, and opens onto a wooden platform. The exterior platform overlaid a scale for weighing loaded trucks as they left the mine (Figure 10). A faint track from the main access road leads to this scale and past the office window.

The tipple, Feature 4, is located on the east side of the hoist/scale house (Figure 11). This is a very large structure, built by the elder Frank Rosich and his son Edward. The tipple is built with large logs and milled lumber, and the vertical log supports are encased in concrete. The south exterior is still covered with corrugated iron, but this material has been removed from the remaining elevations (Figure 12). The east part of Feature 4 functions as a coal bin. A sliding trap door and a chute on the east elevation mark the point where coal was loaded into trucks for hauling (Figure 13).

A stairway is located adjacent to the south side of the track for the hoist, and provides access to an enclosed room at the top level of the tipple. A small shed is built onto the first story of the west side of the tipple, under the stairway and track for the hoist. Poles for an electrical wire run from the hoisting house up the side of the stairway to the top of the tipple (see Figure 12).

A depression between the tipple and the hoist house marks the route of the hoist and the main entry to the mine. During the Rosichs' tenure at the site, this area was covered with a board platform, with a large sliding door to cover the mine entry during the winter months and when the miners were absent from the site. The board platform has collapsed or been deliberately removed, but a small, wooden enclosure, partially buried by dirt

Figure 10. West and south elevations of Structure 4, the hoist/scale house at site 24MA962. Note platform for scale adjacent to the south wall.

Figure 11. East and north elevations of Feature 4, the tipple at site 24MA962.

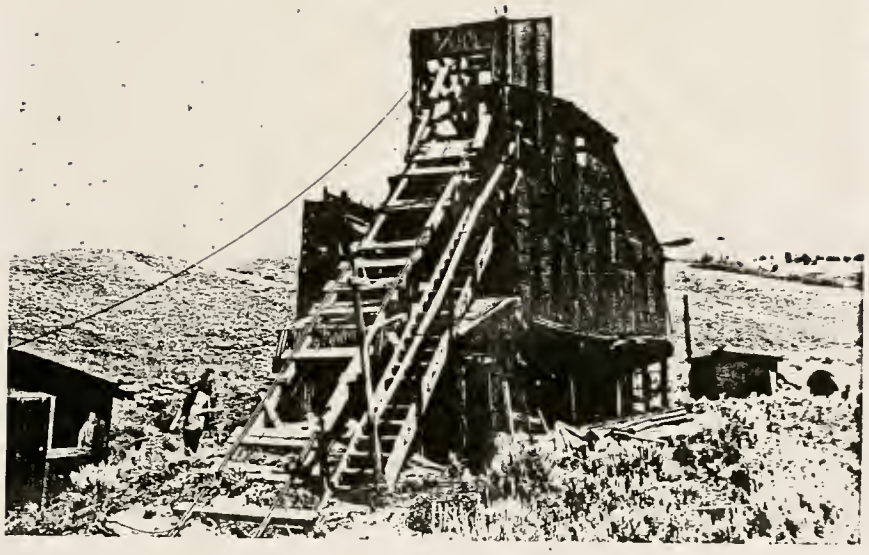

Figure 12. South and west elevations of Feature 4, the tipple at site 24MA962.

Figure 13. Detail of loading chute at tipple.

sloughing from the sides of the depression, appears to mark the entry into the shaft. Apparently, Bugni built this small enclosure, indicated on the site map as Feature 5 (Figure 14).

Downslope and to the northwest of the hoist house and large tipple is another "load-out" facility, indicated on the site map as Feature 6. This feature is built with poles and milled lumber (Figure 15). A subsidence area is located behind Feature 5, and indicates the location of a former entry into the coal seam. Rosich (1988) indicated that this entry and load-out structure were present at the site when his father first began working the area in the late 1930s. The entry extends less than 20 feet into the hill side and does not connect with the main entry dug by the elder Frank Rosich (Rosich 1988).

Features 7, 8, and 9 are all associated with an attempt by Rosich and his sons to mine coal from the north side of the Creek. Feature 7 is an entry (currently blocked by a small frame enclosure) that extends into the hillslope on the south side of Basin Creek, southward to join a room at the bottom of the main entry of the mine (Figure 16).

Feature 8 represents the entry to the coal seam on the north side of Basin Creek (Figure 17). Frank Rosich (1988) indicated that his father thought this location was a "likely looking place" to access the coal seam, but that in fact they found only a limited amount of coal on the north side of the creek. They built a trestle bridge (Feature 9) to connect the north side entry with the tunnel on the south side, and pushed the loaded coal cars by hand along a rail, across the bridge, and through the tunnel to the hoist in the bottom of the main entry. Although the trestle bridge has collapsed, sections of rail and several coal cars can still be seen in the creek bottom, and along the side slopes above the drainage channel (Figures 18 and 19). The entry to the tunnel on the south side of Basin Creek was not enclosed when the Rosich's worked the mine. Adolph Bugni built this enclosure to prevent people from gaining entry to the main portion of the mine.

Figure 14. Looking down on depression and small board enclosure at site 24MA962.

Figure 15. Looking west towards Feature 6, "load-out" facility at site 24MA962.

Figure 16. Enclosed entry to tunnel (Feature 7) at site 24MA962.

Figure 17. Entry on north side of Basin Creek (Feature 8).

Figure 18. Remains of bridge and rails in bottom of Basin Creek at site 24MA962.

Figure 19. Coal car on side slope above Basin Creek drainage channel at site 24MA962.

Figure 20. Explosives shed, Feature 10 at site 24MA962.

The remaining feature at the site, Feature 10, is a dugout explosives shed, located in the hill slope above the south side of Basin Creek, slightly west of Feature 6 (Figure 20, above). The roof of the shed is supported by stacked stone at the edges of the front wall. The interior appears to have been lined with boards, and the corrugated iron roof is supported by a series of poles laid horizontally across the top of the walls. The wooden door is reinforced with metal. The roof is supported by logs and covered with corrugated iron. "DANGER" is scratched in a board above the door.

4.2 Historical Development

The remains at 24MA962 are representative of two phases of mining development. James Booth appears to have been the first person to develop the coal seam at this locality. He applied for a permit to mine coal in the area in November 1933. The serial page for this coal lease permit indicates that, after filing the original application, Booth failed to complete additional paperwork and did not pay a $1,000 bond, both of which were required for issuance of a permit.

On June 11, 1937, Frank Rosich applied for a coal prospecting permit for lands that overlapped, in part, the area included in Booth's 1933 application. Because of this overlap, the BLM rejected (in part) Rosich's application. However, on June 30, James Booth relinquished his claim to the overlapping parcel to Frank Rosich for a fee of $1,000. Rosich filed an amended application, and was granted a prospecting permit on October 29, 1937.

As indicated above, the older load-out facility (Feature 5) was already present at the site when Frank Rosich began developing the mine in 1937. It is likely that James Booth constructed this feature, probably soon after filing his initial application in 1933.

The majority of the remaining features are associated with the mining operation conducted by Frank Rosich and his sons Frank L. and Edward H. between the years of 1937 and 1945. The elder Rosich came to Butte, Montana, from Canyon City, Colorado, during the Depression of the 1930s (Rosich 1988). In his 1937 application to prospect for coal at Basin Creek, Rosich stated that he had 21 years of experience in coal mining, having worked as a miner at the Royal George Coal Mine and as a bit boss at the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company mine, both located in Canyon City, Colorado. Frank L. Rosich (1988) indicated that his father worked the coal mines in the winter and owned a "fruit ranch," which he operated in the summer. During the 1930s, mining at the

Colorado mines dropped off and the demand for fruit decreased. Rosich found that he could no longer make a living in Colorado, and moved his family to Butte, where he opened a grocery store called the Rosedale Market (Rosich 1988).

In 1937, Rosich became interested in mining the coal from the Basin Creek site. In an affidavit dated June 18, 1937, he stated that the Basin Creek mine was necessary because:

> . . . there is but one other mine producing coal in this vicinity and that said producing mine is now and has for some time past been unable to furnish the necessary coal that is consumed in the Ruby Valley vicinity . . . (Affidavit dated June 18, 1937, part of case file for Coal Lease No. GF 82523, available at USDI BLM State Office, Billings, Montana).

Apparently, Rosich spent the better part of the next three years developing the mine and making improvements. He hauled all of the building materials by truck from Butte, a distance of over 100 miles. Rosich built some of the buildings in sections in Butte and transported them to the mine site, where they were bolted together. Rosich and his son Ed built the tipple (Feature 4) with the use of only hand tools over a period of two months.

In November 1941, the U.S. Geological Survey recommended to the Commissioner of the General Land Office that the land included in Rosich's application be "segregated" as Coal Lease No. 1361, Montana 367, and offered for lease subject to a royalty of 15 cents per ton, a minimum investment of $2,000, and a minimum production of 550 tons per year. In a letter to Thomas Corbally, Register of the District Land Office at Great Falls, (dated December 31, 1941), Rosich agreed to the terms of the lease outlined by the USGS, and on February 3, 1942, he was awarded a coal lease for the Basin Creek site.

Rosich worked the Basin Creek Mine only during the spring, summer, and early fall. As soon as the weather permitted in the spring, Rosich and his sons would shovel the road into the site and begin preparing the mine for full operation. The Basin Creek mine was predominantly a family operation. Rosich, his two sons

and sometime his brother were the only people actually involved in mining the coal. Although the men lived alone at the site during the entire production period, they were joined by their wives and families during the summer months. The two cabins, torn down in the late 1950s, housed the families.

According to Frank L. Rosich (1988), the main entry to the mine, as well as the track for the hoist, was along a 113-foot-long tunnel, or "incline," that sloped downward to the west at a 32° angle. The incline opened into a small, timbered room at the bottom, which housed a scale and a pump.

The scale was used to weigh the coal cars before being dumped into a "skip". The skip, a kind of large bucket with two sets of wheels of different sizes, was attached to the hoist. It took three minutes to haul the loaded skip from the bottom of the mine, dump the coal at the top of the tipple, and return it to the bottom of the mine. The skip could haul 1.5 tons of coal in a single load. Although the coal cars were pushed by hand along the interior rail system, a generator powered by a gasoline car engine provided enough electricity to operate the hoist, the pump in the bottom of the mine, and shaker screens located on top of the tipple.

Like many coal mines, the mine at Basin Creek had a problem with water seepage, and the pump was used to extract the accumulated water from the interior of the mine. A portion of the water pumped from the mine interior was saved in two large tanks located on top of the tipple. Rosich used this water for showers and washing, reserving the spring water for drinking.

As stated above, the generator also powered the hoist, which pulled the skip from the bottom of the mine to the top of the tipple where the skip automatically dumped the coal onto shaker screens. The shaker screens also operated on an electric current, and sorted the coal into one of three bins. The three bins held the three grades of coal. These included "lump" coal, which sold for about $12.00 a ton; "nut" coal that sold for about $6.00 a ton; and slack coal, which sold for about $3.00 per ton.

Frank L. Rosich (1988) estimates that tunnels on the south side of the creek extend west from the bottom of the hoist for about 250 feet. Most of the coal removed from the Basin Creek site came from the south side of the creek, but about 25 tons were removed from the entry on the north side of the creek (Feature 8).

Although some customers came directly to the mine to pick up a load of coal, Rosich also had an and agreement with a person named Leonard Heirholzer to deliver coal. Rosich sold coal from the Basin Creek Mine to people in Twin Bridges, Sheridan, Laurin, Alder, Virginia City, and Dillon.

The mine was economically successful for several years, but the involvement of the United States in World War II triggered events that led to the cessation of mining at the site. Both Edward Rosich and Leonard Heirholzer were drafted, and the imposition of rationing made it difficult to get the supplies required to operate the mine. (Rubber tires were especially difficult to obtain.) In addition, Frank Rosich was injured in an accident at the mine during this period. As stated by Frank L. Rosich, the mining operation seemed to suffer one reversal after another. Although the elder Rosich and his brother continued to go to the site in the summer and perform maintenance work, the Rosichs suspended operations at the mine for the lease year beginning August 6, 1945, and did not reopen the mine (Rosich 1988). In 1954, the coal lease was transferred to Frank Rosich's sons, Edward and Harold, and then to Adolph Bugni in the late 1950s.

Although Adolph Bugni extracted a little coal for his own use, he never opened the mine for commercial sale. Bugni attempted to preserve as many of the structures and features at the site as possible, only removing those structures that had been badly damaged by vandals.

4.3 Evaluation and Statement of Significance

Site 24MA962 appears to be eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria (a) and (c). It is associated with and is representative of the activity of small-scale coal mining, an activity that contributed significantly to the settlement and economic development of the state of Montana. Also, the majority of the features and structures present at the site "embody the distinctive characteristics" of the technology and methods of construction representative of coal mine sites that date to the last part of the historic coal mining period.

The Basin Creek Mine is unique in terms of the character, scale, and extent of the remains. Most of the small commercial coal mines inventoried during the course of previous DSL AMRB projects have not exhibited such extensive remains with physical integrity. Essentially, the remains speak for themselves and, by studying the relationship of the structures and features, one can interpret how the coal was extracted from the site.

In addition, the structures and features present at the site are representative of the individual skills of Frank Rosich, who brought to the project over 20 years of experience in coal mining. Frank Rosich developed the Basin Creek Mine at a time of economic uncertainty, when people had few resources other than experience and their own physical labor to invest in a business and make it successful. Rosich may simply have duplicated the methods that he observed being used in Colorado at his mine in Montana. The tipple, with its electric sorting screens and associated hoist, is very elaborate when compared to structures of the same function at other mines producing coal for similar markets.

With the exception of the concrete block building (Structure 1), the structures present at the site are typical of the improvements found at mines that date to the late 1930s and 1940s. They were built with materials and in a style that

reflects simple functional needs rather than attention to architectural style or detail. The materials used in the construction, especially the use of corrugated iron to side the buildings, effectively tie the site to a temporal period and add to the interpretive value of the site.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

As stated earlier, the primary reclamation concern from the standpoint of DSL AMRB is the closure of entries to the coal seam. Depending upon the manner in which this is accomplished, this action may or may not affect the values that make this site eligible for nomination to the National Register. It would be preferable to close the adits in a manner that allows retention of the outermost timber sets. In this way, the relationship of the adits to the remaining structures and features at the site would not be compromised, and a determination of "no adverse effect" would appear to be appropriate.

Northern Engineering's representative indicated that, although DSL AMRB's primary interest is adit closures, the Sheridan District Ranger desires complete removal of all structures and features at the site. Apparently, the most controversial structure is the concrete block building, which allows the current lessees to use the site as a recreational retreat rather than as a commercial coal mine. As stated above, this structure is intrusive and incompatible with the other remains at the site. Removal of this building would not be harmful to the characteristics that qualitfy the property for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. Therefore, a reclamation plan calling for removal of the concrete block structure could result in a determination of "no adverse effect."

Complete removal of the site would constitute adverse affect. In the event of complete removal of materials from the site, recordation according to the standards of the Historic

American Building Survey/Historic American Engineering Record may be the most appropriate method of mitigating adverse affect. In addition, Frank L. Rosich has in his possession photographs of the site taken during the major period of operation. Reproduction and archiving of these photographs and additional oral history interviews with Mr. Rosich would contribute to the understanding of the operation of the Basin Creek Mine and might be considered as a possible mitigative measure.

The Forest Service is mandated by law to manage significant cultural resources located on federal lands that they administer. One would hope that complete removal of the site would be avoided by that federal land-managing agency.

6.0 REFERENCES CITED

Bugni, Adolph (Butte, Montana)
1988 Telephone conversation with J. Caywood, HRA, January 7.

Klepper, M.R.
1950 A Geologic Reconnaissance of Parts of Beaverhead and Madison Counties, Montana. In Contributions to Economic Geology, 1949-1950. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

Rosich, Frank L. (Butte, Montana)
1988 Telephone conversation with J. Caywood, HRA, January 13.

USDI Bureau of Land Management
n.d. Active case file for Coal Lease No. GF 82523. Billings, Montana.

APPENDIX A

Letter, David Schwab, Montana State Historic Preservation Office, to Janene Caywood, HRA, July 6, 1987

State Historic Preservation Office
Montana Historical Society
Mailing Address: 225 North Roberts • Helena, MT 59620-9990
Office Address: 102 Broadway • Helena, MT • (406) 444-7715

July 6, 1987

Janene Caywood
HRA
P.O. Box 7086
Missoula, MT. 59807-7086

RE: Basin Creek Mine file search

Dear Janene:

As requested, we have conducted a cultural resource file search for the above cited project location. Currently, no historical or archaeological sites are recorded within the designated search area. This may reflect a lack of prior survey rather than a known paucity of cultural resources in the project area.

Thank you for consulting with us.

Sincerely,

David Schwab,
Archaeologist/Anthropologist

File: Misc. file search